When Hurricane Katrina struck Louisiana on August 28, 2005, only a few prototype Federal Medical Stations Type III Basic existed. DHHS and DSNS took the program from prototype to reality almost overnight. Over the next few weeks, DSNS sent nine FMS sets with 5,500 beds to hurricane-affected areas. DSNS deployed technical teams to facilitate set up of these sets. FMS equipment and supplies were sent to Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and Florida to assist local public health teams with hurricane relief.

FMS At A Glance

FMS helps support overwhelmed communities in a mass casualty event by:

- Quickly turning a building of opportunity into a temporary medical shelter
- Accompanied by DSNS/FMS logistical team for set up support
- Stocked with beds, supplies, and medicine to treat 250 patients for up to three days
- Can be used for inpatient, non-acute treatment, or to establish a quarantine facility
- Modular Configuration
- Scalable according to size of incident
- Modeled for all age populations
- Transports by air or ground for rapid, maximum geographic distribution

FMS and Hurricane Relief

When Hurricane Katrina struck Louisiana on August 28, 2005, only a few prototype Federal Medical Stations Type III Basic existed. DHHS and DSNS took the program from prototype to reality almost overnight.

Over the next few weeks, DSNS sent nine FMS sets with 5,500 beds to hurricane-affected areas. DSNS deployed technical teams to facilitate set up of these sets. FMS equipment and supplies were sent to Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and Florida to assist local public health teams with hurricane relief.
Federal Medical Station Profile

State and local health resources can quickly become overwhelmed in the event of a disaster. DHHS can assist these communities by deploying Federal Medical Stations, or FMS. An FMS is a cache of medical supplies and equipment that can be used to set up a temporary non-acute medical care facility.

FMS Assets are managed and deployed by CDC’s Division of Strategic National Stockpile (DSNS) under the direction of DHHS.

Each FMS has beds, supplies, and medicine to treat 250 people for up to three days. The local community will be required to provide some operational support.

A 250-bed FMS set consists of three modules:
- **Base support**: Administrative, food service, housekeeping, basic medical and quarantine supplies, and personal protective equipment.
- **Treatment**: Medical/surgical items
- **Pharmacy**: Medications

Technical teams from DSNS deploy with the FMS sets to provide set-up assistance. The stations are operated by federal, state and local groups. Most of the items in the set are expendable, with only a few recoverable items.

Currently available FMS sets are “Type III” models and can be used for inpatient, non-acute treatment, or to establish a quarantine facility. Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Homeland Security are developing other models which will provide critical care and special needs capabilities.

State and local officials will locate and determine the suitability of an existing facility or structure that can be used as an FMS site. One FMS set requires a minimum of 40,000 square feet of enclosed, climate controlled space with the following required features:

- Adequate loading ramps, materiel handling equipment (MHE), and parking
- **Sufficient existing communications/IT support and power supply (with back-up)**
- Support services including, food and water, waste disposal, medical oxygen, laundry, mortuary services, etc.
- Refrigeration and controlled substance storage
- Bathrooms and shower capability
- **Billeting support for 150+ FMS staff**
- **Security**

- **These are the minimum requirements for an FMS site to be functional.**